

by the late curate of Embsay, the Rev. C. Spackman; and the church is intended for a population exceeding 1,000. Mr. Shaw (of Leeds) is the architect.

Aldborough.—The standing orders have been complied with by the promoters of a measure for constructing a harbour of refuge at Aldborough, and to improve the drainage of the lands by the rivers Alde and Ore. The undertaking is proposed to be carried out by Town Commissioners. The estimate of Mr. Bruff, engineer, for constructing the harbour and works, is 60,000*l.*, and the probable amount of tolls and rates 5,000*l.*

Newcastle.—The committee of the Newcastle Mechanics' Institute, of which the late George Stephenson was a founder, and many years a member, have accepted our hint. They have convened a meeting of the members, to consider the propriety of procuring a building for their accommodation, to be called "The Stephenson Institute," and serve as "The Stephenson Monument."—*Gateshead Observer.*

Dunfer.—The royal arch is now about to be handed over to the keeping of the harbour trustees. The architect, Mr. Rochrad, and the builder, Mr. Harvie, have been paid, and other balances cleared off, and a plate alone remains to be engraved recording particulars.

Glasgow.—Early in 1850 a Smoke Committee was appointed by the authorities to vindicate the law. They have now appointed an inspector, and the war against smoke has commenced in earnest. All parties continuing to offend after 1st March are, it seems, to be proceeded against *en masse*.—Three plans have been submitted to the Police Board for improving the approach to the Infirmary and Cathedral. They were prepared by Mr. Brown, architect, and contemplate the depression of the mound of earth to a depth of 10 feet, thus excavating 10,000 square yards of rubbish, and opening up the foundations of the Old Bishop's Palace. The approach to the Infirmary would then be by two flights of steps, winding round in front of the entrance, and the sunk floor of the Infirmary would either be covered with a screen wall and parapet, or veneered as a basement story, having in front a low screen wall.

—Can anything, says the *Gazette*, be more barbarous than the manner in which many footpaths in Glasgow are covered with cinders, including great quantities of clinkers as large as brickbats? These are strewn over the footpaths, and left without any attempt being made to level or break them. Surely the authorities might afford a garden roller, to be passed over the surface, to smooth and consolidate it. George's-road is worth going to see, as a specimen of intelligent footpath mending. The trustees of the bridge over the Kelvin, at the end of Woodlands-road, intend to apply to Parliament for powers to erect a new bridge on the present site, and to improve and widen the approaches. The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students attending the Government School of Design was held on Tuesday in week before last.—Mr. Sheriff Alison, president of the institution, in the chair. Mr. Wilson, the head-master, read the report, which stated that the number of students who had attended since the vacation ending on 1st September last, exceeded all former experience. During November 476 students were entered on the books. The great majority are "pattern drawers" or artisans. The chairman mentioned that he would give a prize of five guineas for a subject to be chosen by the Committee of Management, and though he had had no communication either with the Lord Provost or Mr. S. Dalglish, he ventured in their names to offer similar amounts for prizes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT LANTHONY PRIORY.—Some remains of the chapel have of late been found in excavating for a branch railway: two stone coffins have also been dug up.

RAILWAY AT HYTHE.—A public meeting was held at Hythe on Tuesday week to consider as to the adoption of a branch line of railway from the South-Eastern to Hythe. A report on the proposed route, drawn up by Mr. J. Messenger, was read at the meeting.

SIGHTS AND SCENERY.

Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.—Mr. Bunn has made great efforts to secure public support. On one night we have had the *début* of a whole body of new singers in "Robert the Devil," and all, to a certain extent, successful; on another, the re-appearance of the most refined actress on the English stage, Mrs. Theodore Martin, or, as she is still called, Miss Helen Faucit; and on a third, the advent of our best tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, in "Fra Diavolo;" the latter piece is well got up, and has some very pretty scenery. In "Robert the Devil" the usual anachronism is shown in the scenery, a style of building being represented which did not arise till long after "Robert" died. This, however, did not interfere with the complete success of the performance. A new ballet is announced, in which the scenic artists will have an opportunity of showing what they can do.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.—The scenes in Mr. Howard Glover's new opera "Aminta," painted by Messrs. Morris and O'Connor, are exceedingly good, especially the first and last. The first is a Spanish landscape of mountain and wood, studded with villas and campaniles; the other, a colonnaded court-yard, not far in character from the engraving we give in our present number of the arcade of the "Generallife," near Granada. The music of the opera is pretty, rather than learned, and is very pleasingly sung by Miss Pyne, Mrs. Caulfield, Harrison, and Weiss.

AMERICAN BUILDINGS.

FROM a compact and useful little book, called *The Boston Almanac* for 1852, we glean the following scraps of information:—

The Library of Harvard University.—Gore Hall, Cambridge, Boston, was begun in 1837 and finished in 1840. The building is in the Gothic style of the fourteenth century. It forms, in its plan, a Latin cross: the length of the body being 140 feet, and that of the transepts 81½ feet. The towers, buttresses, drip-stones, and all the parts which form projections, or the sides of openings, are finished with hammered Quincy granite; while the walls are rough, but laid in regular courses. The principal fronts are towards the south and the north, with octagonal towers 53 feet in height. The general design of the exterior is taken from that of King's College, Chapel, Cambridge, England. In the construction of Gore Hall, great care was used to guard it from destruction by fire in after ages. Wood was not used in the roof, except the boards or laths to which the slates are fastened. No timber was used in the main floor, which rests upon brick vaults, fitted to a level upon the spandrels; and wood was rejected in all parts of the building wherever stone, brick, or iron could be substituted with due regard to economy and permanency. The library at this time contains about 60,000 volumes. There are three other libraries or branches belonging to the University, making a general aggregate of 90,000 volumes. The entire cost of the building was 73,512 *dols.*

U. S. Armory, Springfield, Mass.—The main building is the new arsenal. This is 200 feet long by 70 feet in width, and 50 feet in height. This building is three stories high, and is sufficiently large for the storage of 100,000 muskets. The front is ornamented by a pediment 70 feet wide by 12 feet in depth. The tower is 89 feet high, and 29 feet square, above which the flagstaff rises 60 feet. Another prominent building, 400 feet long by 55 feet wide, and two stories high, is used for the storage of musket stocks and lumber. A sufficient supply of seasoned timber is kept for four years' manufacture of gun-stocks. On the hill are erected ten dwelling-houses, and six workshops, all owned by the government.

The McLean Asylum for the Insane.—This is a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital. It was opened in October 1813. The asylum is located on one of the prominent hills in the new town of Somerville, about one mile north-west of Boston. 2,030 patients have been admitted during the fourteen years ending Dec. 31, 1850. Of this number 1,901

have been discharged from the institution; of these 1,026 had entirely recovered, and 644 had partially recovered. During the same period 227 died. At the close of the last year there were 200 patients remaining under treatment, while the average number for the year was 201. The lowest rate of board is 3 *dols.* per week. The expenses of the asylum for 1850 were 40,623 *dols.*—expended as follows: for stores, 17,627 *dols.*; wages, 6,173 *dols.*; salaries, 4,500 *dols.*; furniture and improvements, 10,310 *dols.*; diversions, 1,332 *dols.*; miscellaneous, 651 *dols.* The asylum has undergone considerable improvements during the past year. It has been recently furnished with two billiard tables for the use of the insane, and a conversation and reading room, where the inmates may daily meet for recreation and intercourse. The male boarders and female boarders have apartments in buildings entirely separated, and attended solely by persons of their own sex. A large portion of the inmates are sustained, and with all the essential advantages which any can enjoy, at rates much below the actual cost; while the calls upon the rich supply the deficiency between income and expenditure.

The State Lunatic Asylum, Worcester, Mass.—This building was partly erected in 1831 and 1832, under an Act of the Legislature. It was afterwards at various times enlarged, especially after 1842, when a large bequest by a Mr. Jobonnot was realized. The present buildings have an entire front of 520 feet. There are five wings of 100 feet in length. The centre of the building is four stories high, with a front of 76 feet. The remainder are three stories high and 36 feet in width. The entire cost of the buildings, with the furniture and the several enlargements from time to time, was about 157,600 *dols.* The number of rooms provided for the use of patients in August 1851, was 360. There are forty-one rooms for other purposes. The entire number of patients at the same time was 472, viz., 239 males and 233 females.

The State Reform School, Westborough, Worcester County.—This institution, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, was established in 1846. It is intended for boys under sixteen, and will accommodate 300. In 1850, 1,331 have been at times within its walls. The school, in all its departments, bears no resemblance to a prison: the boys are led to forget the past, and to look forward with hope to the future. There are four grades in the school. When a boy enters the institution, he is placed in the third grade; if his conduct is not good, after admonition, he is degraded to the fourth, as a punishment. If he improve in his behaviour, he is promoted to the second grade; and should he continue to improve, he is promoted to the first grade, after a lapse of two months. There is also a subdivision of the first grade, known as the class of *Truth and Honour*, a degree which indicates the highest rank in the school. These grades do not refer to intellectual progress, but are confined to the moral standing of the inmates, and apply to their conduct in the schoolroom, in the workshop, on the playground, or the farm. The expenses of the institution for 1849 were 29,991 *dols.*, and for 1850, 29,261 *dols.* This sum is larger than it will be hereafter, because several thousand dollars were expended in buildings, improvements, &c., which will not be repeated. The average expenses of each boy at the school are about 34 *dols.* per annum; while the average cost of the inmates of eleven different state prisons is 67 *dols.* per annum. Westborough is near the Boston and Worcester Railroad, about 32 miles from Boston.

THE ARTISTS' CONVEGAZIONE.—The first of the meetings under this name, for the present season, was held on the 31st ult., at the Freemasons' Tavern, when, as usual, there was an interesting collection of works of art. The second is fixed for the 2nd inst.

AN APOTHEGM.

The Architect, who raises in the air
Enormous structures, massive, grand, and fair,
Leaves to the world the genius of his mind,
And is a benefactor of mankind!

ANDREW PARR.